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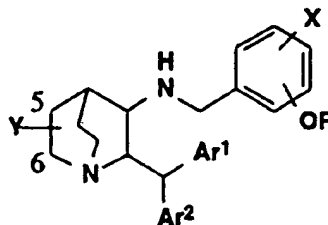
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/JP94/00781 (22) International Filing Date: 13 May 1994 (13.05.94) (30) Priority Data: 5/117102 19 May 1993 (19.05.93) JP (71) Applicant (for all designated States except JP US): PFIZER INC. [US/US]; 235 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017-5755 (US). (71) Applicant (for JP only): PFIZER PHARMACEUTICALS INC. [JP/JP]; Shinjuku Mitsui Building, 1-1, Nishi-shinjuku 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-04 (JP). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): SATAKE, Kunio [JP/JP]; 4-58, Hakusan-cho, Handa-shi, Aichi-ken 475 (JP). (74) Agent: KOBAYASHI, Hiroshi; Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Inc., Shinjuku Mitsui Building, 1-1, Nishi-shinjuku 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-04 (JP).		(81) Designated States: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, JP, KR, NO, NZ, PL, RU, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: HETEROATOM SUBSTITUTED ALKYL BENZYLAMINOQUINUCRIDINES AS SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS**(57) Abstract**

Compounds useful in the treatment of inflammatory disorders, central nervous system disorders and other disorders of formula (I) and the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof; wherein R is C₁-C₆ alkyl; X is C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or more substituents which include at least one heteroatom; Ar¹ and Ar² are each, independently, aryl optionally substituted by one C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, halogen, cyano, nitro, phenoxy, mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino, di C₁-C₆ alkylamino, halosubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, or halosubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy;

Y is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, Z-(CH₂)_p, or W-(CH₂)_m-CHR²(CH₂)_n-NR¹CO- wherein Y is at the 4-, 5- or 6-position on the quinuclidine ring; R¹ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, benzyl or -(CH₂)_r-W; R² is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl which may be substituted by one hydroxy, amino, methylthio, methylmercapto, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 3-indolylmethyl or -(CH₂)_r-W; R¹ may form a ring with R²; Z is C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -CONR⁴R⁵, -CO₂R⁴, -CHR⁴OR⁵, -CHR⁴NR⁵R⁶, -COR⁴, -CONR⁴OR⁵ or optionally substituted aryl; each W is independently cyano, hydroxymethyl, C₂-C₆ alkoxymethyl, aminomethyl, mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminomethyl, di C₁-C₆ alkylaminomethyl, carboxyl, carbamoyl or C₁-C₆ alkoxy-carbonyl; R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl or an optionally substituted aryl or heterocyclic group; p is 0 to 6; and m, n and r are each, independently, 0 to 3.



(I)

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HETEROATOM SUBSTITUTED ALKYL BENZYLAMINOQUINUCLIDINES AS SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS.

Technical Field

This invention relates to novel and useful substituted alkyl benzylaminoquinuclidine compounds of interest to those in the field of medical chemistry and chemotherapy. More particularly, it is concerned with a novel series of
5 heteroatom substituted alkyl benzylaminoquinuclidines, including the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and pharmaceutical composition thereof, which are of special value in view of their ability to antagonize substance P. In this way, these compounds are of use in treating gastrointestinal disorders, central nervous system disorders, inflammatory
10 diseases, asthma and pain, migraine or emesis in mammalia. The invention also includes a new method of therapy within its scope.

Background Art

Substance P is a naturally occurring undecapeptide belonging to the tachykinin family of peptides, the latter being so-named because of their prompt stimulatory action
15 on smooth muscle tissue. More specially, substance P is a pharmaceutically active neuropeptide that is produced in mammals (having originally been isolated from gut) and possesses a characteristic amino acid sequence that is illustrated by D. F. Veber et al. in US Pat. 4680283. The wide involvement of substance P and other tachykinins in the pathophysiology of numerous diseases has been amply demonstrated in the art. For
20 instance, substance P has recently been shown to be involved in the transmission of pain or migraine (see B. E. B. Sandberg et al., J. Med. Chem., 25, 1009 (1982)), as well as in central nervous system disorders such as anxiety and schizophrenia, in respiratory and inflammatory diseases such as asthma and rheumatoid arthritis, and in gastrointestinal disorders and diseases of GI tract, such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's
25 diseases (see D. Regoli in "Trends in Cluster Headache" edited by F. Sicuteri et al., Elsevier Scientific Publishers, Amsterdam, 1987, PP. 85-95).

It is recently reported that substance P antagonists are effective for treatment of emesis (EP 0533280 A). In addition the relationship between substance P and sunburn has been discussed.

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In the recent past, some attempts have been made to provide peptide-like substances that are antagonists for substance P and other tachykinin peptides in order to more effectively treat the various disorders and diseases listed above. The peptide-like nature of such substances make them too labile from a metabolic point of view to serve as practical therapeutic agents in the treatment of disease. The non-peptidic antagonists of the present invention, on the other hand, do not possess this drawback, being far more stable from a metabolic point of view.

Among the prior art relating to compounds of similar structure and similar pharmacological activity to the object compounds of the present invention, there are WO 90/05729, WO 92/20676 and JP application No. 307179/92. WO 90/05729 discloses a series of cis-3-[(cyclic)methylamino]-2-[(α -substituted)arylmethyl]quinuclidines including 2-benzhydryl derivatives, 2-substituted benzhydryl derivatives (wherein the substituents are alkyl, alkoxy, halogen and the like), 2-(bis-(2-thienyl)methyl) derivatives and the like. In WO 92/20676 a series of 3-[2-methoxy-5-(substituted) benzylamino]-2-benzhydrylquinuclidine compounds, which include 4-alkenyl derivatives, 6-phenethyl derivatives, 5- and 6-dialkylaminocarbonyl derivatives, 5-dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives, 5- and 6-hydroxyalkyl derivatives, 5-alkylaminocarbonyl derivatives, 5-aminocarbonyl derivatives, 5- and 6-carboxyl derivatives, 5- and 6-alkoxycarbonyl derivatives, 5-(N-alkoxy-N-alkyl)aminocarbonyl derivatives and 5-morpholinocarbonyl derivatives and the like, are disclosed. Additionally, the compounds disclosed in that patent application have various kind of substituents also at 5-position on the benzene ring in benzylamino moiety, i.e. alkoxy such as methoxy, alkyl such as isopropyl, alkylthio such as methylthio, halosubstituted alkoxy such as trifluoromethoxy, halogen, alkylsulfinyl such as methylsulfinyl, dialkylamino such as dimethylamino and the like. JP application No. 307179/92 discloses peptidic 3-aminoquinuclidine derivatives having amido side chain on the quinuclidine ring.

The compounds disclosed in WO 90/05729, WO 92/20676 and JP application No. 307179/92 have activity as substance P antagonists, anti-inflammatory activity and

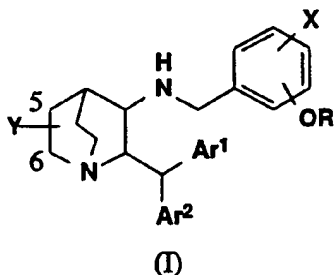
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antipsychotic activity.

Furthermore, when N-(5-(1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl)methylamino-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine (a compound disclosed and claimed in WO 92/21677) was incubated with homogenized rat-liver supernatant, small amounts
 5 of the compound of formula I of this invention, wherein Ar¹ and Ar² are each phenyl, Y is hydrogen, OR is 2-methoxy and X is 5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl), and the compound of formula I of this invention, wherein Ar¹ and Ar² are each phenyl, Y is hydrogen, OR is 2-methoxy and X is 5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl), were detected.

Brief Disclosure of the Invention

10 The inventors made an effort in order to create compounds with substance P antagonistic activity. As a result, they discovered that the novel heteroatom substituted alkyl benzylaminoquinuclidines which are described in the following formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, have excellent activity for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, central nervous system disorders, inflammatory diseases,
 15 asthma, pain migraine or emesis based on substance P antagonistic activity:



wherein R is C₁-C₆ alkyl;

X is C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or more substituents bonded through a heteroatom;

Ar¹ and Ar² are each, independently, aryl optionally substituted by one C₁-C₆
 20 alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, halogen, cyano, nitro, phenoxy, mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino, di C₁-C₆ alkylamino, halosubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, or halosubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy;

Y is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, Z-(CH₂)_p- or W-(CH₂)_m-CHR²-(CH₂)_n-NR¹CO-, wherein Y is at the 4-, 5- or 6-position on the
 25 quinuclidine ring;

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R^1 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, benzyl or $-(CH_2)_r-W$;

R^2 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl which may be substituted by one hydroxy, amino, methylthio, mercapto, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 3-indolylmethyl or $-(CH_2)_r-W$;

Z is C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, $-CONR^4R^5$, $-CO_2R^4$, $-CHR^4OR^5$, $-CHR^4NR^5R^6$, $-COR^4$, $-CONR^4OR^5$ or optionally substituted aryl;

each W is independently cyano, hydroxymethyl, C_2 - C_6 alkoxymethyl, aminomethyl, mono C_1 - C_6 alkylaminomethyl, di C_1 - C_6 alkylaminomethyl, carboxyl, carbamoyl or C_1 - C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl or an optionally substituted aryl or heterocyclic group;

p is 0 to 6; and

m , n and r are each, independently, 0 to 3.

The compounds of formula I show pharmaceutical activity as substance P antagonists. Therefore they are useful for treatment or prevention of a condition selected from the group consisting of inflammatory diseases (e.g, arthritis, psoriasis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease), anxiety, depression or dysthymic disorders, colitis, psychosis, pain, emesis gastroesophageal reflux disease, allergies such as eczema and rhinitis, chronic obstructive airways disease, hypersensitivity disorders such as poison ivy, vasospastic disease such as angina, migraine and Reynaud's disease, fibrosing and collagen diseases such as scleroderma and eosinophilic fascioliasis, reflex sympathetic dystrophy such as shoulder/hand syndrome, addiction disorders such as alcoholism, stress related somatic disorders, peripheral neuropathy, neuralgia, neuropathological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, AIDS related dementia, diabetic neuropathy and multiple sclerosis, disorders related to immune enhancement or suppression such as systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatic diseases such as fibrositis in a mammal, including a human. Accordingly, the present invention includes pharmaceutical compositions for antagonizing mammal's Substance P which comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. These pharmaceutical compositions are useful

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for treating or preventing one of the aforementioned conditions, in a mammal, including a human.

5 The present invention also relates to a method of antagonizing substance P in a mammalian subject, which comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula I. In this way, the compounds of formula I are useful for treating or preventing the aforementioned conditions in a mammal, including a human.

Detailed Disclosure of the Invention

In this specification:

10 The term "alkyl" is used herein to mean straight or branched hydrocarbon chain radicals including, but not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, and the like;

The term "alkenyl" is used herein to mean straight or branched hydrocarbon chain radicals having one double bond including, but not limited to, ethenyl, propen-1-yl, propen-2-yl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, 1- and 2-butenyl and the like;

15

The term "alkoxy" is used herein to mean -O-alkyl including, but not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, t-butoxy and the like;

The term "alkanoyl" is used herein to mean -CO-alkyl including, but not limited to, methylcarbonyl, ethylcarbonyl, propylcarbonyl, isopropylcarbonyl, n-butylcarbonyl, isobutylcarbonyl, t-butylcarbonyl and the like;

20

The term "alkanoyloxy" is used herein to mean -O-CO-alkyl including, but not limited to, methylcarbonyloxy, ethylcarbonyloxy, propylcarbonyloxy, isopropylcarbonyloxy, n-butylcarbonyloxy, isobutylcarbonyloxy, t-butylcarbonyloxy and the like;

25 The term "alkylamino" and "dialkylamino" is used herein to mean $-N(R^7)R^8$, wherein R^7 is hydrogen or alkyl and R^8 is alkyl, including, but not limited to, methylamino, ethylamino, n-propylamino, isopropylamino, n-butylamino, t-butylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, ethylmethylamino and the like;

The term "halogen" is used herein to mean radicals derived from the elements

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fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The term "halosubstituted alkyl" is used herein to mean an alkyl radical substituted with one or more halogens including, but not limited to, chloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl and the like;

5 The term "halosubstituted alkoxy" is used herein to mean an alkoxy radical substituted with one or more halogens including, but not limited to, chloromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxy and the like;

10 The term "alkylthio" is used herein to mean -S-alkyl including, but not limited to, methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, isopropylthio, n-butylthio, isobutylthio, t-butylthio and the like;

The term "heterocyclic groups" is used herein to mean cycloalkyl which has one or more heteroatoms in the ring including, but not limited to, piperidino, morpholino, thiamorpholino, pyrrolidino, piperidino, tetrahydrofuryl, pyrazolidino, piperazinyl and the like; and

15 The term "aryl" is used herein to mean aromatic radicals including, but not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, quinolyl, thienyl, furyl, oxazolyl, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl and the like which are optionally substituted by alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, halogen, cyano, nitro, phenoxy, mono- or dialkylamino and the like.

20 The term "alkyl having one or more substituents bonded through a heteroatom" is used herein to mean alkyl which has one or more substituent with heteroatom wherein the substituents with heteroatom include, but are not limited to, hydroxy, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkanoyl, C₂-C₆ alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino, di C₁-C₆ alkylamino, amino, cyano and azido.

25 The preferred groups for Ar¹ and Ar² are phenyl and phenyl substituted by halogen, especially phenyl. Especially preferred for Ar¹-CH-Ar² is diphenylmethyl.

The preferred groups for X are C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or two substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkanoyl, C₂-C₆ alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino, di C₁-C₆ alkylamino, amino, cyano and azido. More preferred for X is C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or two substituents selected

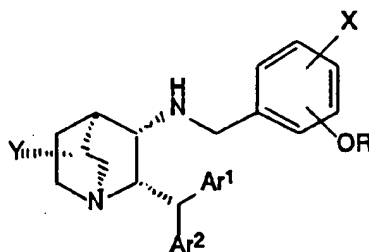
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from hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy and C₁-C₆ alkylthio. Especially preferred groups for X are -C(CH₃)₂OH, -C(OH)(CH₃)CH₂OH, -C(CH₃)₂OCH₃ or -C(CH₃)₂SCH₂CH₃.

The preferred group for Y is hydrogen or Z-(CH₂)_p-. Especially preferred group for Y is hydrogen or carboxy.

- 5 A particularly preferred sub-group of compounds of the invention consists of the compounds of formula I, wherein Ar¹ and Ar² are each phenyl; R is methyl and the OR group is at the 2 position; X is -C(CH₃)₂OH, -C(OH)(CH₃)CH₂OH, -C(CH₃)₂OCH₃ or -C(CH₃)₂SCH₂CH₃; and Y is hydrogen or carboxy at the 5- or 6 position.

The preferred stereochemistry of the compound of the invention is:



10

Preferred individual compounds of the present invention are:

(2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine;

- (2S,3S)-N-[2-methoxy-5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine;

(3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid;

(2S,3S)-2-diphenylmethyl-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-hydroxymethylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine;

- (3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid;

(3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid; and

(3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-ethylthio-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-

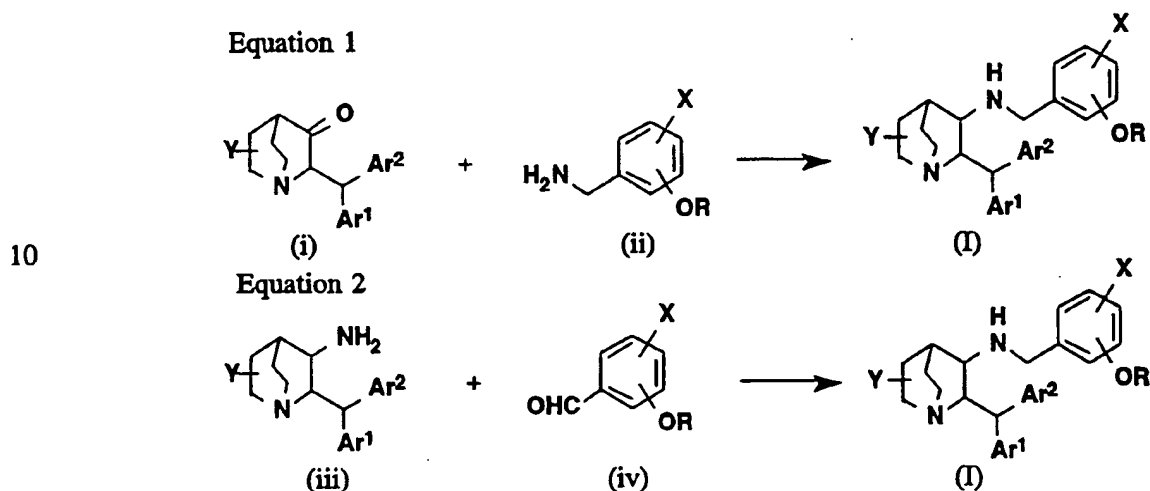
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diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid.

The compounds of formula I may form acid addition salts. The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts are those formed from acids which form non-toxic acid salts.

5 The novel heteroatom substituted alkyl benzylaminoquinuclidines of formula I of this invention may be prepared by a number of synthetic methods well known by those skilled in the art.

Thus, the following routes 1 and 2 (indicated in the following equations) are available to prepare the objective compounds of the present invention:



The first route in Equation 1 is through the condensation of a 2-diarylmethylquinuclidine-3-one (i) and a substituted benzylamine (ii), and subsequent reduction of a resulting intermediate, an imine.

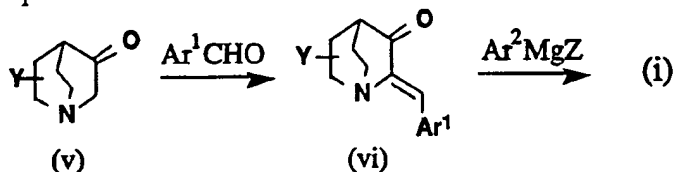
15 This transformation is accomplished by, first, formation of an imine with (i) and
a corresponding benzylamine (ii), in most cases, catalyzed by acid (e.g. camphor
sulfonic acid) in hot toluene under a dehydrating conditions. Then, the imine is
reduced to afford compound (I). This reduction can be carried out by catalytic
hydrogenation, or with several hydride reagents such as aluminum-based reagents,
20 boranes, borohydrides or trialkylsilanes. In most of the cases, the reaction with

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trialkylboranes (e.g. 9-BBN) NaBH_4 , NaBH_3CN or $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ in a reaction inert solvent such as methylene chloride, THF, methanol, acetonitrile, DMF etc. in the presence of acid catalyst such as acetic acid at room temperature for several minutes to a few days gives satisfactory results. The above two reaction steps can be also carried out without isolation of the imine intermediate. Reductive amination employing NaBH_3CN in methanol in the presence of acetic acid is a effective procedure.

The starting material, 2-diarylmethylquinuclidin-3-one derivative (i) can be prepared according to the equation 3:

Equation 3



10

The quinuclidin-3-one (v) can be prepared from properly substituted isonicotinates by the same method as unsubstituted quinuclidine-3-one reported in *Org. Synth. Coll. Vol.*, V, 989 (1973). For example, 5-methyl-, 5-methoxycarbonyl-, 5-carbamoyl, 5-dimethylaminocarbonyl-, 6-dimethylaminocarbonyl-, 5-diethylaminocarbonyl-, 6-diethylaminocarbonyl-, 5-carboxy-, 4-allyl- and 6-phenethyl-quinuclidin-3-ones have already been prepared by this method (*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.*, 1, 409 (1991) and WO 92/20676).

15

Introduction of $\text{Ar}^1\text{Ar}^2\text{CH-}$ group such as benzhydryl or its congener at the 2-position of a quinuclidine-3-one (v) can be performed by following the procedure reported in *J. Med. Chem.*, 18, 587 (1975).

20

Compound (v) can be converted to the 2-arylidene compound (vi) by aldol condensation with an aromatic aldehyde (Ar^1CHO) catalyzed by a base such as sodium hydroxide in a protic solvent (e.g. ethanol) heating at its reflux temperature. Introduction of another aryl group (Ar^2) can be carried out by the Grignard reaction in an aprotic solvent such as THF, ether or toluene. In order to improve the yield for the

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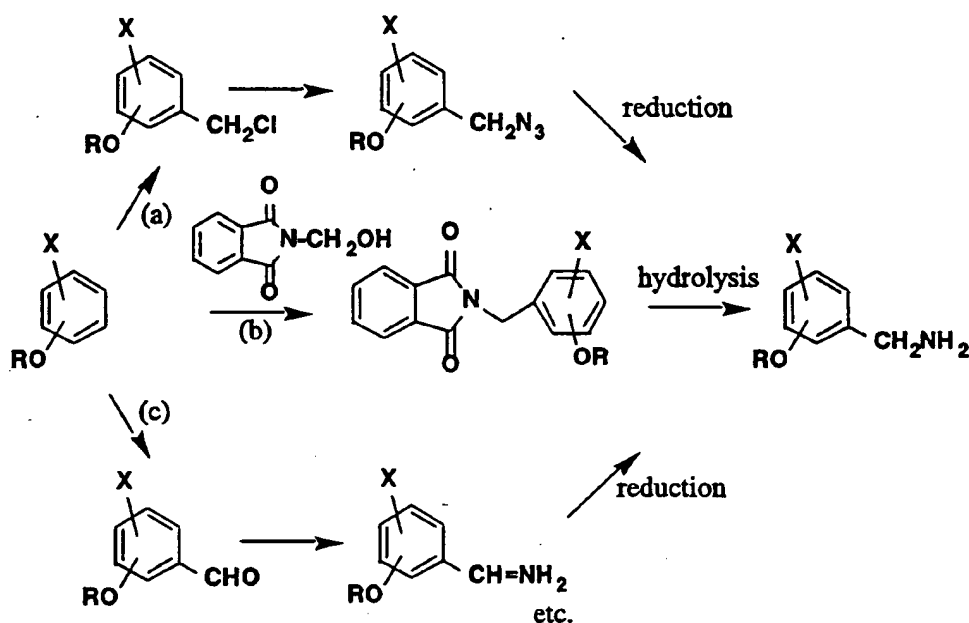
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1, 4-addition product, an addition of catalytical amount of copper(I) halide such as cuprous bromide or cuprous iodide gives satisfactory results. The reactions are usually conducted at low temperature such as from -78 to 0°C. Alternatively, the procedure reported by Kuwajima (*Tetrahedron*, 45, 349 (1989)) employing trimethylsilylchloride, HMPA and CuBr-DMS is also preferred in some cases to improve the selectivity.

The substituted benzylamine (ii) in Equation 1 can be prepared according to methods well known by those skilled in the art such as (a) chloromethylation / azido-replacement / reduction, (b) amidomethylation / hydrolysis and (c) formylation / imine, hydrazone, oxime, etc. / reduction (See equation 4 and WO 92/20676).

10

Equation 4



The second route to obtain the compounds of the present invention (I) in Equation 2 is through the condensation of 3-amino-2-diarylmethylquinuclidine (iii) and a substituted benzaldehyde (iv) followed by reduction.

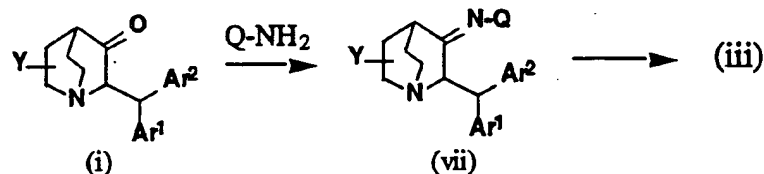
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The starting material, 3-aminoquinuclidine derivative (iii) in equation 2 can be synthesized in a similar manner with Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 18, p.

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587 (1975). The reaction is shown in Equation 5.

Equation 5



wherein Q is NH₂, NMe₂, OH or CH₂C₆H₅.

5 The compound (vii) is an imino-type derivative such as oxime, hydrazone or imine, and it can be formed by reaction of (i) with the corresponding ammonia or primary amines (Q-NH₂) (e.g. hydroxylamines (Q = OH), N,N-dimethylhydrazone (Q = NMe₂), or benzylamine (Q = CH₂Ph)). The obtained product (vii) is reduced with a variety of reducing reagents such as lithium aluminium hydride, borane reagent, catalytic hydrogenation or combination of such conditions. In the case of imines

10 derived from ammonia, formic acid can be used as a reductant.

 The formed 3-amino derivative (iii) is, then, arylmethylated with a proper benzaldehyde (iv) under an ordinary condition for reductive amination (e.g. sodium cyanoborohydride in methanol ; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 93, 2897 (1971)). Several other

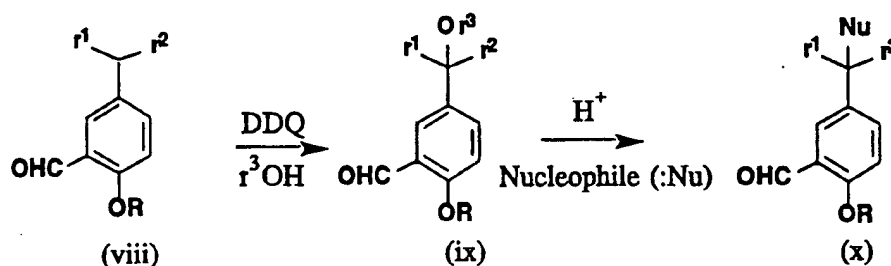
15 reducing agents such as NaBH₄, NaBH(OAc)₃ or trialkylsilanes can be also used to perform this transformation.

 In case of preparing the substituted benzaldehyde (iv), the standard methods well known to those skilled in the art from the following literature can be used: (A) Duff's reaction (hexamethylenetetramine / TFA), *Synth. Commun.*, 15, 61 (1985), (B) TiCl₄ / dichloromethylether, *J. Org. Chem.*, 51, 4073 (1986), (C) A process by two step reaction (HCl, HCHO, then 2-nitropropane, NaOMe), JP-58-501127 and (D) Vilsmeier

20 reaction.

Equation 6

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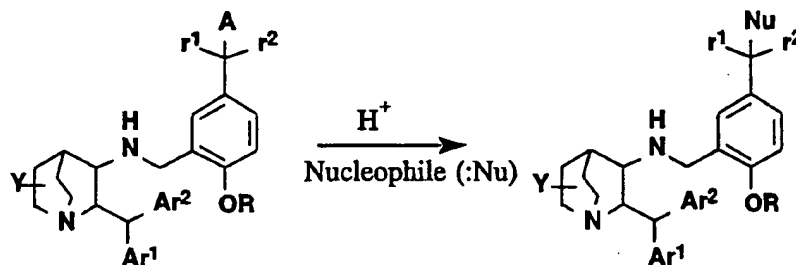


wherein R, r¹ and r² are each independently alkyl, r³ is alkyl or hydrogen, and Nu is the corresponding nucleophile with substituent having heteroatom.

The substituted benzaldehyde obtained here can be converted to other
 5 benzaldehydes by well-known methods to those skilled in the art. For example, the
 benzyl position of the compound which has an electrodonating group on the benzene
 ring is easy to oxidize and various kinds of substituent can be introduced by oxidant
 DDQ under adequate nucleophile (A. B. Turner et al., J. Chem. Soc. Chem.
 Commun., 126 (1975); T. Mukaiyama et al., Chem. Lett., 1811 (1987); A. Guy et al.,
 10 Synthesis, 900 (1988); O. Yonemitsu et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull., 36, 4244 (1988)).
 Thus as shown in Equation 6, benzaldehyde (viii) is oxidized by DDQ at room
 temperature in the presence of water to give the hydroxy compound (ix). The
 compound (ix) is subjected to nucleophile in the presence of acid catalyst to give the
 aldehyde (x) which has various kinds of substituents at the benzyl position. The
 15 oxidation reaction using DDQ is carried out in the presence of an adequate nucleophile
 such as an alcohol, alkylthiol, TMS-azide, TMS-CN, enolsilyl ether, ketenesilyl acetal,
 alkylsilane or aryltin to give directly the aldehyde which has a various kind of
 substituent at the benzyl position (See Equation 7).

Equation 7

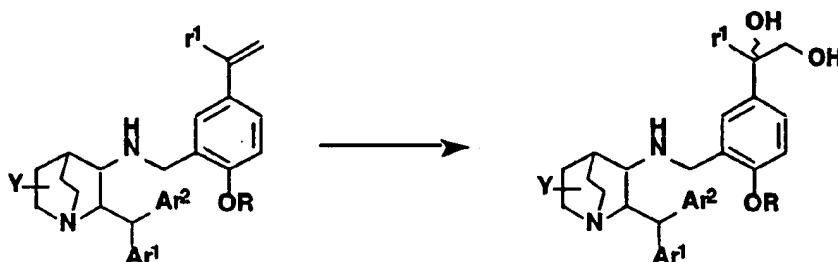
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wherein A is the group which can be subjected to nucleophilic substitution reaction such as hydroxy or alkoxy and the other symbol are the same as defined in Equation 6.

- 5 Oxidation of a double bond is also useful for the synthesis of other X groups. The oxidation agent such as OsO_4 /N-methylmorpholine N-oxide can be used. Such example is described in Equation 8.

Equation 8



- 10 The side chain (Y) on the quinuclidine ring in the objective compound (I) can be converted into other Y groups by chemical modification which is well known to those skilled in the art.

- For example, a compound having a group Y in which an amide is contained can be converted to the corresponding amine derivative with a reducing reagent such as lithium aluminium hydride, and also to the corresponding carboxylic acid by hydrolysis.
- 15

The obtained carboxylic acid can be also converted to the corresponding ester by a standard procedure such as an acid or base catalyzed esterification in adequate alcohol or methylation by diazomethane. A compound having an ester or carboxylic acid included in Y can be converted to the corresponding hydroxymethyl by treating

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with a suitable reducing agent such as lithium aluminium hydride. A reaction-inert solvent such as dichloromethane, ether, THF, alcohols, dimethylformamide and toluene are suitable in the above reaction.

5 In addition, a compound having protected amino acid ($W-(CH_2)_m-CHR^2-(CH_2)_n-NR^1CO-$) in Y can be synthesized by a various conventional methods for peptide synthesis as described in "Peptide synthesis, the basis and experiments" edited by N. Izumiya, 1985 (Maruzen).

For instance, those methods include an activated ester method with acid chloride or mixed acid anhydride, and a condensation method employing an appropriate
10 condensing agent which is selected from dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), water soluble carbodiimide, 2-ethoxy-N-ethoxycarbonyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline, Bop agent, diethyl azodicarboxylate-triphenylphosphine, diethylcyanophosphonic acid and diphenylphosphorylazide and the like. A reaction-inert solvent such as dichloromethane, THF, dimethylformamide and toluene are suitable in the condensation reaction. If
15 necessary, addition of tertiary amine such as triethylamine can promote the condensation reaction. Furthermore, in order to prevent racemization, employment of N-hydroxysuccinimide, N-hydroxybenzotriazole or 3,4-dihydro-3-hydroxy-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazine etc. can bring a preferable result in this reaction.

If the benzylamine part interferes such transformation, appropriate protection of
20 NH group is necessary. For such protection, Cbz or Boc group is suitable (c.f. T. W. Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", J. Wiley & Sons (1981)). After finishing transformation of the functional group, the protecting group is removed by a suitable standard procedure to provide the objective compound. The above side chain conversion-reaction, in advance, can be also adopted in the intermediate compounds
25 such as ketones (i), (v) or (vi) or amine (iii).

The products with various side chain (Y) on the quinuclidine ring, such as methoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, N-methoxy-N-methylaminocarbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, thiamorpholinocarbonyl, (4-sulfoxypiperidino)carbonyl, (4-

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sulfodioxypiperidino)carbonyl, carboxy, hydroxymethyl, allyl and phenethyl, carbamoylmethyl, carboxymethyl, N-(2-carbamoylpyrrolidin-1-yl)carbonyl, N-(1-carbamoylethyl)carbamoyl, N-(carbamoylmethyl)carbamoyl, N-(1-carbamoyl-3-methylbutyl)carbamoyl, N-(2-carbamoylethyl)carbamoyl, N-(1-carbamoyl-2-phenethyl)carbamoyl, N,N-bis(cyanomethyl)carbamoyl, have already been reported (WO 90/05729, WO 92/20676 and JP application No. 307179/92).

The reaction temperatures for the reactions in Equations 1 and 2 are preferably in the range of ice-cooled temperature to the reflux temperature of the solvent, e. g., 5-100 °C, but if necessary, temperatures lower or higher can be adopted. The reactions are easily monitored by TLC. The reaction time is in general from a few minutes to several hours.

The compounds of formula I can be isolated and purified by conventional procedures, such as recrystallisation or chromatographic purification.

As the quinuclidine compounds of this invention all possess at least two asymmetric center, they are capable of occurring in various stereoisomeric forms or configurations. Hence, the compounds can exist in separated (+)- and (-)-optically active forms, as well as in racemic or (\pm)-mixtures thereof. The present invention includes all such forms within its scope. For instance, the diastereomers can be obtained by methods well known to those skilled in the art, e.g., by separation of mixtures by fractional crystallization or chromatographic separation, asymmetric synthesis and the like. Hence, when those skilled in the art use the compounds of this invention, they may choose any desired isomers, such as optical isomers and diastereomers, or mixtures thereof, from among the objective compounds of the present invention.

In so far as the quinuclidine compounds of this invention are basic compounds, they are all capable of forming a wide variety of different salts with various inorganic and organic acids. Although such salts must be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to animals, it is often desirable in practice to initially isolate the quinuclidine base compound from the reaction mixture as a pharmaceutically

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unacceptable salt and then simply convert to the free base compound by treatment with an alkaline reagent and thereafter convert the free base to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. The acid addition salts of the quinuclidine base compounds of this invention are readily prepared by treating the base compound with a substantially equivalent amount of the chosen mineral or organic acid in an aqueous solvent or in a suitable organic solvent, such as methanol or ethanol. Upon careful evaporation of the solvent, the desired solid salt is readily obtained. The acid which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the aforementioned quinuclidine base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, i.e., salts containing pharmaceutically acceptable anions, such as the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate or bisulfate, phosphate or acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate or acid citrate, tartrate or bi-tartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate and pamoate (i.e., 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate))salts.

The quinuclidine compounds of the invention which have also acidic groups are capable of forming base salts with various pharmaceutically acceptable cations. Examples of such salts include the alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal salts and particularly, the sodium and potassium salts. These salts are all prepared by conventional techniques.

The chemical bases which are used as reagents to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable base salts of this invention are those which form non-toxic base salts with the herein described acidic quinuclidine derivatives. These particular non-toxic base salts include those derived from such pharmaceutically acceptable cations as sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium, etc. These salts can easily be prepared by treating the aforementioned acidic quinuclidine compounds with an aqueous solution containing the desired pharmaceutically acceptable cation, and then evaporating the resulting solution to dryness, preferably under reduced pressure. Alternatively, they may also be prepared by mixing lower alkanolic solutions of the acidic compounds and the desired

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alkali metal alkoxide together, and then evaporating the resulting solution to dryness in the same manner as before. In either case, stoichiometric quantities of reagents are preferably employed in order to ensure completeness of reaction and maximum production of yields of the desired final product.

5 The active quinuclidine compounds of the present invention exhibit substance P receptor-binding activity and therefore, are of value in the treatment of a wide variety of clinical conditions which are characterized by the presence of an excess of said substance P activity. Such conditions include gastrointestinal disorders such as ulcer and colitis and other like diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system
10 disorders such as anxiety and psychosis, inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel diseases, respiratory diseases such as asthma, as well as pain in any of the aforesaid conditions, including migraine. Hence, these compounds are readily adapted to therapeutic use as substance P antagonists for the control and/or treatment of any of the aforesaid clinical conditions in mammals, including humans.

15 The compounds of the present invention are particularly useful as antiinflammatory agents. They exhibit a significant degree of activity in the mustard oil-induced rat foot edema test [described by A. Nagahisa et al., European Journal of Pharmacology, 217, 191 (1992)].

20 The radiolabelled quinuclidine compounds of the formula are useful as research and diagnostic tools in metabolism pharmacokinetic studies and in binding assays with the drug in both animal and human. Specific applications in research include radioligand binding assays, autoradiography studies and in vivo binding studies, while specific applications in the diagnostic area include studies of substance P receptor in the human brain, such as up/down regulation in a diseases state, and in vivo binding in the
25 relevant tissues for inflammation, e.g., immune-type cell or cells that are directly involved in inflammatory bowel disorders and the like. Specifically, the radiolabelled forms of the quinuclidine compounds are the tritium and ¹⁴C-isotopes of substituted 3-aminoquinuclidine in this invention.

 The quinuclidine compounds of the formula I of this invention can be

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administered via either the oral, parenteral or topical routes to mammals. In general, these compounds are administered to humans in doses ranging from about 3 mg up to 750 mg per day. Variations will occur depending upon the disease state being treated, the species of animal being treated and its individual response to said medicament, as well as on the type of pharmaceutical formulation chosen and the time period and interval at which such administration is carried out. However, a dosage level that is in the range of from about 0.06 mg to about 2 mg per kg of body weight per day is most desirably employed for oral treatment of an inflammatory disease in a human subject.

10 The compounds of the present invention may be administered alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents by either of the above routes previously indicated, and such administration can be carried out in single or multiple doses. More particularly, the novel therapeutic agents of the invention can be administered in a wide variety of different dosage forms, i.e., they may be combined with various pharmaceutically acceptable inert carriers in the form of tablets, capsules, 15 lozenges, troches, hard candies, powders, sprays, creams, salves, suppositories, jellies, gels, pastes, lotions, ointments, aqueous suspensions, injectable solutions, elixirs, syrups, and the like. Such carriers include solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous media and various nontoxic organic solvents, etc. Moreover, oralpharmaceutical compositions can be suitably sweetened and/or flavored. In general, the therapeutically-effective compounds of this invention are present in such dosage forms at concentration levels ranging about 5.0% to about 70% by weight.

25 For oral administration, tablets containing various excipients such as microcrystalline cellulose, sodium citrate, calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate and glycine may be employed along with various disintegrants such as starch and preferably corn, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid and certain complex silicates, together with granulation binders like polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, gelatin and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc are often very useful for tableting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be

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employed as fillers in gelatine capsules; preferred materials in this connection also include lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions and/or elixirs are desired for oral administration, the active ingredient may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matter or dyes, and, if so desired, emulsifying and/or suspending agents as well, together with such diluents as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin and various like combinations thereof.

For parenteral administration, solutions of a compound of the present invention in either sesame or peanut oil or in aqueous propylene glycol may be employed. The aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered (preferably $\text{pH} > 8$) if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic. These aqueous solutions are suitable for intravenous injection purposes. The oily solutions are suitable for intra-articular, intramuscular and subcutaneous injection purposes. The preparation of all these solutions under sterile conditions is readily accomplished by standard pharmaceutical techniques well-known to those skilled in the art. Additionally, it is also possible to administer the compounds of the present invention topically when treating inflammatory conditions of the skin and this may preferably be done by way of creams, jellies, gels, pastes, ointments and the like, in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice.

The activity of the compounds of the present invention, as substance P antagonists, is determined by their ability to inhibit the binding of substance P at its receptor sites in CHO-cells which reveal NK1 receptor or IM-9 cells employing radioactive ligands. The substance P antagonist activity of the herein described quinuclidine compounds is evaluated by using the standard assay procedure described by M. A. Cascieri et al., as reported in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, 258, 5158 (1983). This method essentially involves determining the concentration of the individual compound required to reduce by 50% the amount of radiolabelled substance P ligands at their receptor sites in said isolated cow tissues or IM-9 cells, thereby affording characteristic IC_{50} values for each compound tested. In this test, some preferred compounds indicated low IC_{50} values of less than 0.1 nM with respect to

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inhibition of binding at its receptor.

Alternatively, the antiinflammatory activity of the compounds of the present invention is demonstrated by a capsaicin-induced plasma extravasation test. In this test, antiinflammatory activity is determined as the percent inhibition of plasma protein extravasation in the ureter of male Hartley quinea pigs (weighing 300-350 g) in response to the intraperitoneal injection of capsaicin into anesthetized animals. The compounds of the present invention are dissolved in 0.1% methyl cellulose/water and dosed orally 1h before capsaicin challenge. Evans Blue dye (30 mg/kg) is administered intravenously 5 min before capsaicin challenge. The animals are killed 10min after capsaicin injection and both right and left ureters are removed. The Evans Blue dye is extracted and determined colorimetrically.

In the above two tests, compounds are considered active if the difference in response between the drug-treated animals and a control group receiving the vehicle alone is statistically significant. In those test, some preferred compounds indicated high percentage with respect to inhibition of plasma protein extravasation.

The anti-psychotic activity of the compounds of the present invention as neuroleptic agents for the control of various psychotic disorders can be determined by a study of their ability to suppress substance P-induced hypermotility in rats. This study is carried out by first dosing the rats with a control compound or with an appropriate test compound of the present invention, then injecting the rats with substance P by intracerebral administration via canula and thereafter measuring their individual locomotor response to said stimuli.

EXAMPLES

The present invention is illustrated by the following examples. However, it should be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific details of these examples. Melting points were taken with a Buchi micro melting point apparatus and uncorrected. Infrared Ray absorption spectra (IR) were measured by a Shimadzu infrared spectrometer (IR-470). ^1H and ^{13}C nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (NMR) were measured in CDCl_3 by a JEOL NMR spectrometer (JNM-GX270, 270MHz for ^1H ,

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67.5MHz for ^{13}C) unless otherwise indicated and peak positions are expressed in parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane. The peak shapes are denoted as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad.

Example 1

5 Preparation of (2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine

(i) 5-(1-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde and 5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde

DDQ (10.07 g, 44.36 mmol) was added to a solution of 5-isopropyl-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (2.63 g, 15.3 mmol) dissolved in methylene chloride (100 ml) contained water (10 ml) at room temperature, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 24 h. Ether (200 ml) was added to the reaction mixture, and insoluble materials were removed by filtration. The filtrate was washed with aq. sodium thiosulfate solution, aq. sodium carbonate solution, and brine, successively and dried over magnesium sulfate. After evaporation of the solvent the resultant yellow oil was purified by chromatography (silica gel, 2 - 70 % ethyl acetate / hexane) to afford pure 5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (498 mg, 17 %) as a slightly yellow oil and 5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (less polar, 129 mg, 4 %) as a solid.

20 5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde:

^1H NMR δ 10.47 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 6H).

5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde:

25 ^1H NMR δ 10.48 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 6H).

(ii) (2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine

Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (858 mg, 3.99 mmol) was added to a solution of (2S,3S)-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane-3-amine (743 mg, 2.54 mmol) and

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5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (488 mg, 2.52 mmol) dissolved in methylene chloride (10 ml) at room temperature, and the resulting solution was stirred for 4.5 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride, and washed with aq. sodium bicarbonate solution and brine. The extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated by evaporation. The residual oil was purified by crystallization from methylene chloride to yield analytically pure sample of the title compound as a solvated compound with methylene chloride (660 mg, 47 %).

mp 89.4 - 93.2 °C;

IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3600, 1500 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR δ 7.35 - 7.03 (m, 11H), 6.97 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (A peak derive from methylene chloride) 4.50 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.61 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 3.54(s, 3H), 3.25 - 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.18 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (dd, J = 7.7, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (m, 2H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.10 (br. s, 1H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.70 - 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 1.27 (m, 1H);

¹³C NMR 156.2, 145.7, 143.4, 140.6, 128.8, 128.2, 127.7, 127.52, 127.50, 126.2, 125.9, 125.7, 123.7, 109.5, 72.0, 61.7, 55.3, 55.0, 53.4 (A peak derive from methylene chloride), 49.4, 49.1, 47.3, 41.9, 31.8, 31.7, 25.6, 24.9, 19.9.

Example 2

Preparation of (2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine monobenzenesulfonate

To a stirred solution of (2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine (170 mg, 0.306 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (5 ml) was added benzenesulfonic acid (48.4 mg, 0.306 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (5 ml) dropwise at 0 °C. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was crystallized from i-propanol to afford CJ-12,764-26 (141 mg, 64.6%) as a white crystal.

mp: 253 - 255 °C;

IR(KBr): 3,430, 2,980, 1,505, 1,499, 1,249, 1,200, 1,176, 1,126, 1,032, 1,017,

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753, 717, 614, 562 cm^{-1} .

Example 3

Preparation of (2S,3S)-N-[2-methoxy-5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)phenylmethyl]-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine

5 Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (152 mg, 0.707 mmol) was added to a solution of (2S,3S)-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane-3-amine (135 mg, 0.462 mmol) and 5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde prepared in example 1 (92 mg, 0.442 mmol) dissolved in methylene chloride (4 ml) at room temperature, and the resulting solution was stirred for 4 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with
10 methylene chloride, and washed with aq. sodium bicarbonate solution and brine. The extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated by evaporation. The residual oil was purified by crystallization from methylene chloride to yield analytically pure sample of the title compound as a white crystal (94 mg, 42 %).

mp: 126.8 - 127.1 °C;

15 IR (CH_2Cl_2) 1500, 1070 cm^{-1} ;

^1H NMR δ 7.33 - 7.03 (m, 11H), 6.96 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.69 - 3.61 (m, 2H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.25 - 3.14 (m, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.89 (dd, $J = 7.6, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.76 (m, 2H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.72 - 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.30 -
20 1.20 (m, 1H).

Example 4

Preparation of (2S,3S)-N-[2-methoxy-5-(1-ethylthio-1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine

25 DL-10 camphorsulfonic acid (47 mg, 0.202 mmol) was added to a solution of ethanethiol (0.10 ml, 1.35 mmol) and (2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxyethyl-1-methyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine (a solvate with 1.0 methylene chloride) (50.5 mg, 0.0909 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (5 ml) at rt. After 24 h the reaction mixture was quenched with triethylamine (1 ml), and concentrated by evaporation. The residue was diluted with

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methylene chloride and aq. sodium bicarbonate, and the organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate. After evaporation of the solvent residual oil was purified with chromatography (ICN alumina N, super I, 25-100 % ethyl acetate / hexane) followed by recrystallization from isopropanol to afford the title compound (15 mg, 32 %).

5 IR (CH₂Cl₂) 1500 cm⁻¹;

¹H NMR δ 7.33-7.04 (m, 12H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.61 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.16 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J = 7.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.24 (quartet, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.66 (s, 6H), 1.70-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H).

Example 5

Preparation of (2S,3S)-2-diphenylmethyl-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine

(2S,3S)-2-Diphenylmethyl-N-[5-(propen-2-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine (267 mg, 0.590 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine N-oxide (145 mg, 1.24 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (6 ml) and water (3 ml). To this was added a solution of osmium tetroxide (0.1 M, in t-butanol, 0.59 ml, 0.059 mmol) at room temperature. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h, the most of the solvent (acetonitrile) was removed by evaporation. The aqueous residue was basified to pH 10.5 with aq. sodium carbonate solution, and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration the crude products were purified by chromatography (Aluminum oxide 90, Merck 70-230 mesh, 25 % - 100% ethylacetate / hexane, then 0 - 10% methanol / ethylacetate) to afford 166 mg of the title compound as amorphous solid.

25 mp 65.5-82.8 °C;

¹H NMR δ 7.35-7.05 (m, 11H), 6.93 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.50 and 4.49 (two d, J = 12 Hz, total 1H), 3.74-3.53 (m, 5H), 3.54 and 3.53 (two s, total 3H), 3.25-3.13 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, J = 8, 4 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.20 (m, 4H), 1.49 (s, 3H).

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Example 6

Preparation of (3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid

5 (1) (3R,4S,5S,6S)-5-amino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane-3-carboxylic acid dihydrochloride

A mixture of (3R,4S,5S,6S)-5-(5-isopropyl-2-methoxybenzylamino)-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane-3-carboxylic acid dihydrochloride (500 mg, 0.88 mmol) and Pd-C (10%, 500 mg) in water (20 mL) was stirred under H₂ atmosphere (50 atm) at rt for 20 h. The catalyst was filtered off by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (200 mg, 0.49 mmol, 54%).

mp: 270 °C (dec);

15 ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 8.57 (br, 2H), 8.24 (br, 1H), 7.75-7.22 (m, 10H), 5.70-5.38 (m, 2H), 4.30-2.80 (m, 9H), 2.20-1.70 (m, 2H).

(ii) (3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid

A mixture of (3R,4S,5S,6S)-5-amino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane-3-carboxylic acid dihydrochloride (100 mg, 0.25mmol), 5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (60 mg, 0.3 mmol), and NaBH₃CN (25 mg, 0.4 mmol) was stirred at rt for 17 h. The solvent was removed. The resulting solid was dissolved in water (5mL), and passed through the column filled by hydrophobic interaction chromatography to give a solid (80 mg). This solid was purified by column chromatography on RP-silicagel (cosmosil 40C18-PREP, 15 g) to give the title compound (30 mg, 0.05 mmol, 20%)

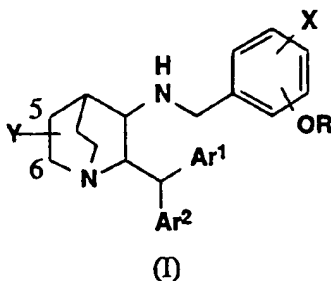
mp: 150.0-153.0 °C;

¹H NMR δ 7.45-6.65 (m, 13H), 4.55 (d, J = 12 Hz, 1H), 4.20-2.53 (m, 11H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.10-1.30 (m, 3H), 1.54 (s, 6H).

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CLAIMS

(1) A compound of the chemical formula (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt:



5 wherein R is C₁-C₆ alkyl;

X is C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or more substituents bonded through a heteroatom;

Ar¹ and Ar² are each, independently, aryl optionally substituted by one C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, halogen, cyano, nitro, phenoxy, mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino, di C₁-C₆ alkylamino, halosubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, or halosubstituted C₁-C₆ alkoxy;

Y is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, Z-(CH₂)_p-, or W-(CH₂)_m-CHR²-(CH₂)_n-NR¹CO- wherein Y is at the 4-, 5- or 6-position on the quinuclidine ring;

R¹ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, benzyl or -(CH₂)_r-W;

15 R² is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl which may be substituted by one hydroxy, amino, methylthio, mercapto, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 3-indolylmethyl or -(CH₂)₁-W;

Z is C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -CONR⁴R⁵, -CO₂R⁴, -CHR⁴OR⁵, -CHR⁴NR⁵R⁶, -COR⁴, -CONR⁴OR⁵ or optionally substituted aryl;

20 each W is independently cyano, hydroxymethyl, C₂-C₆ alkoxymethyl, aminomethyl, mono C₁-C₆ alkylaminomethyl, di C₁-C₆ alkylaminomethyl, carboxyl, carbamoyl or C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl;

R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are independently hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl or an optionally substituted aryl or heterocyclic group;

p is 0 to 6; and

25 m, n and r are each, independently, 0 to 3.

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(2) A compound according to claim 1 wherein X is C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or two substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkanoyl, C₂-C₆ alkanoyloxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, mono C₁-C₆ alkylamino, di C₁-C₆ alkylamino, amino, cyano and azido.

5 (3) A compound according to claim 2 wherein R is methyl and the OR group is at the 2-position; Ar¹ and Ar² are each phenyl, monochlorophenyl or monofluorophenyl; Y is hydrogen or Z-(CH₂)_p-, wherein C₁-C₆ alkoxy, -CONR⁴R⁵, -CO₂R⁴, -CHR⁴OR⁵, -CHR⁴NR⁵R⁶, -COR⁴ or -CONR⁴OR⁵; and Y is at the 5- or 6-position.

10 (4) A compound according to claim 3 wherein X is C₁-C₆ alkyl having one or two substituents selected from hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy and C₁-C₆ alkylthio; Ar¹ and Ar² are each phenyl; and Y is hydrogen or carboxy.

(5) A compound according to claim 4 wherein X is -C(CH₃)₂OH, -C(OH)(CH₃)CH₂OH, -C(CH₃)₂OCH₃ or -C(CH₃)₂SCH₂CH₃.

15 (6) A compound according to claim 5 selected from (2S,3S)-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine;

(2S,3S)-N-[2-methoxy-5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)phenyl]methyl-2-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine;

20 (3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid;

(2S,3S)-2-diphenylmethyl-N-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-hydroxymethylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-amine;

25 (3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid;

(3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid; and

(3R,4S,5S,6S)-3-[5-(1-ethylthio-1-methylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]methylamino-6-diphenylmethyl-1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-5-carboxylic acid.

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(7) A method for antagonizing substance P in a mammalian subject, which comprises administering to the said subject an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

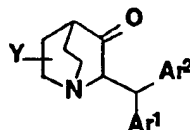
5 (8) A method for treating or preventing a gastrointestinal disorder, a central nervous system disorder, an inflammatory disease, asthma, pain, migraine or emesis in a mammalian subject, which comprises administering to the said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

(9) A pharmaceutical composition for antagonizing substance P in a mammalian subject which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1
10 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

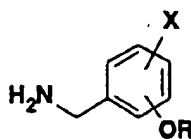
(10) A pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing a gastrointestinal disorder, a central nervous system disorder, an inflammatory disease, asthma, pain, migraine or emesis in a mammalian subject which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 (11) A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1, which comprises either

(A) reacting a compound of the formula



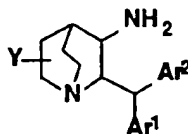
with a benzylamine compound of the formula



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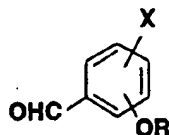
in the presence of a reducing agent; or

(B) reacting a compound of the formula



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with a benzaldehyde compound of the formula



in the presence of a reducing agent.

(12) A process according to claim 11, part (A), wherein the reaction is carried
5 out in the presence of a reducing agent selected from trialkylboranes, NaBH_4 ,
 NaBH_3CN and $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ in an inert solvent.

(13) A process according to claim 11, part (B), wherein the reaction is carried
out in the presence of a reducing agent selected from trialkylboranes, NaBH_4 ,
 NaBH_3CN and $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ in an inert solvent.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP 94/00781

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 C07D453/02 A61K31/435

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,90 05729 (PFIZER INC.) 31 May 1990 cited in the application * claim 16(page 88, line 17-18; page 89, line 9-10) ---	1,9
X	WO,A,92 20676 (PFIZER INC.) 26 November 1992 cited in the application * page 55, line 5-8; page 57, line 1-3 * ---	1,9
X	WO,A,93 00331 (PFIZER INC.) 7 January 1993 see claims ---	1,9
A	WO,A,92 21677 (PFIZER INC.) 10 December 1992 cited in the application see claims ---	1,9
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- * "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- * "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- * "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- * "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- * "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

* "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

* "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

* "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

* "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 July 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

19. 08. 94

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Authorized officer

Van Bijlen, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP 94/00781

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	WO,A,93 19064 (PFIZER INC.) 30 September 1993 see claims ---	1,9
P,X	WO,A,94 10170 (PFIZER INC.) 11 May 1994 see claims -----	1,9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP 94/00781

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 7, 8
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 7 and 8 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

formation on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/JP 94/00781

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WO-A-9410170	11-05-94	JP-A- 6135964 FI-A- 934752	17-05-94 29-04-94